INFORMATION LETTER

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QMC Plans Research Center for Radiation Preservation

Proposals for the design of the world's first pilot-production-size facility for irradiating food—to be known as the Army Applied Ionizing Radiation Center—are being solicited from industry by the Army Chief of Engineers.

The Department of Defense announced on June 12 that present plans call for completion by October, 1958, of a pilot plant facility, including an atomic reactor to be built under criteria established by the Atomic Energy Commission. Also under consideration is a linear accelerator and a food processing pilot plant which would be built under criteria established by the Army Quartermaster Corps, which will supervise operation of the entire facility.

The Defense Department announcement said:

"The Army Quartermaster Corps is directing an extensive research program covering all aspects of the radiation preservation of foods for use by the armed forces. Actively participating in the program are the Atomic Energy Commission, the Army Medical Service, other elements of the armed forces, and other governmental agencies as well as educational and industrial institutions of the nation. Development of plans for the Radiation Center marks the expansion of the program from a military orientated project to one of civilian, industrial, and scientific significance.

"The Atomic Energy Commission will design and construct the special reactor and ancillary reactor equipment at an estimated cost of $3,000,000. The Army will design and construct the non-reactor portion of the pilot plant facility at an estimated cost of $4,560,000. Funds have been allocated for construction of the linear accelerator which will have a power of approximately 60 kilowatts and up to 20 million electron volts. It is expected that increasing support of the program will be received from industry and other interested sources since the research into radiation preservation of foods and other materials will have an increasingly important

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General USDA Comments on Vegetables for Processing

The Crop Reporting Board of USDA made the following general comments in a June 11 report on progress of planting and June 1 conditions of vegetables for processing:

Weather conditions west of the Rocky Mountains have generally been favorable for processing crops. In the East, continued cold weather and rain have delayed the planting of many processing vegetables.

Growing conditions for green peas, corn, and snap beans in the important Northwest area are above average. Good stands of tomatoes are reported in California.

Through the early part of the season, growers in the Midwest were somewhat handicapped by cold weather and up to June 1 they had not fully overcome this handicap. Wisconsin's green pea growers were from one to three weeks behind schedule with planting. The delay was less serious in Minnesota and northern Illinois. Other crops also suffered as a result of the late spring. Heavy rains in late May in parts of Indiana and

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1956 Canners Directory Mailed to Members

Copies of the 1956 *Canners Directory*, which has just come off the press, were mailed this week to members of the N.C.A. and to others who have placed advance orders for copies.

Each member firms receives one complimentary copy of the *Directory* and enjoys a special rate of $1.00 per copy for additional copies requested. The standard rate charged non-members is $2.50 per copy.

The *Directory* carries its usual departments: lists of canners, giving headquarters address, factory locations, and products packed in each state; an over-all commodity index;

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House Votes to Limit Defense of Meeting Competition

On Monday, June 11, the House passed the Rogers bill, H. R. 1840, by the overwhelming vote of 393 yeas to 3 nays, with 36 non-voting. The Rogers bill is identical with the Patman bill, H. R. 11, and would modify the defense of meeting competition in good faith where a seller is charged with price discrimination in violation of the Robinson-Patman Act. In precise text, the bill specifies:

> "That unless the effect of the discrimination may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce it shall be a complete defense for a seller to show that his lower price or the furnishing of services or facilities to any purchaser or purchasers was made in good faith to meet an equally low price of a competitor, or the services or facilities furnished by a competitor."

The Rogers bill had been favorably reported by the House Judiciary Committee after Congressman Patman had obtained the required number of signatures to discharge from further Committee consideration his own virtually identical bill, H. R. 11 (see INFORMATION LETTER of June 2, page 224).

For a good many years there has been agitation to amend the Robinson-Patman Act following the *Standard Oil of Indiana* decision in 1951, which held that it was a complete defense to a charge of good faith to meet the equally low price of a competitor. Because this decision was by a divided Supreme Court, one group urged that the Act be amended to incorporate its rule in the statute, and another group vigorously urged that Congress limit the defense.

Over the years extensive Congressional hearings have been held and this subject has been vigorously debated, particularly in the food industry. Up to the present time, the proponents and opponents of particular proposals appear to have been in balance, and informed observers believed that no legislative amendments would be enacted.

On May 3, 1956, however, the Court of Appeals in Chicago reversed the

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Quality Control on Food

Dr. H. L. Stier, Director of the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, took part in the 10th annual convention of the American Society for Quality Control as moderator of a session devoted to the use of statistical quality control techniques in the food industry.

This was the second time that the A.S.Q.C. had included in its program a session devoted entirely to food. The session was arranged by the newly-formed foods subcommittee of the Society, of which Dr. Stier is chairman. The program consisted of talks on:

"A Statistical Quality Control Approach to Weights and Measures Problems" by Edward P. Lee, General Foods Corp.; "Selecting an Efficient Sampling Procedure for Food Products" by Amihud Kramer, University of Maryland; and "A Mutual Approach to Quality Control by Can Manufacturer and Food Processor" by R. I. Weimerskirch, Continental Can Co., and C. B. Way, Green Giant Co.

The presentation by Messrs. Weimerskirch and Way was especially interesting because it described methods and procedures used by their companies in a joint project involving the inspection acceptance of tin containers.

The A.S.Q.C. convention was held in Montreal, Canada, June 6-8.

1955-56 Packs of Apples and Applesauce

Reports on the 1955-56 packs of canned apples and applesauce have been issued by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

1955-56 Pack of Canned Apples

State	1954-55	1955-56
	(cases—basis 6/10)	
New York	1,312,818	916,369
Md., Pa., and Va.	2,638,771	2,105,252
Wash., Ore., and Idaho	456,493	328,910
California	227,069	161,271
Other states	74,241	74,804
U. S. Total	4,709,392	3,586,606

Other states include Colo., Me., Mich., Ohio, and Wis.

1955-56 Pack of Applesauce

State	1954-55	1955-56
	(actual cases)	
New York	5,017,083	4,163,794
Md., Pa., and Va.	7,305,523	6,442,875
Wash., Ore., and Idaho	82,528	156,311
California	2,140,839	2,105,021
Other states	688,251	608,896
U. S. Total	15,294,224	13,476,897

Other states include Me., Mich., Tenn., and Wis.

Deciduous Fruit Production

Prospects for production of deciduous fruits in 1956 were described by the Crop Reporting Board of USDA in a report on June 11, reflecting conditions on June 1:

Apples—The June 1 reported condition for commercial apples points to a smaller crop than last year for the country as a whole.

The crop in the East was reduced by April and May freezes which caused considerable damage to buds and bloom in nearly all states. The Central states had some frost damage but in general prospects are for a better crop than in 1955. In the West production is expected to be considerably below last year, primarily as the result of winter injury although some spring frost damage also occurred.

Peaches—The 1956 peach crop is forecast at 61,843,000 bushels, 19 percent larger than last year but 8 percent smaller than the average for 1945-54.

Production in the Western states is forecast at 38,326,000 bushels, 4 percent less than in 1955 but 2 percent greater than the 10-year average. In California, clingstone varieties are expected to produce an above-average crop of 23,335,000 bushels, up 3 percent from last year. The freestone crop of 10,918,000 bushels is below average and 4 percent smaller than last year.

Pears—The 1956 forecast of pears is 29,327,000 bushels, slightly below last year and about 3 percent below average. The Pacific Coast states expect to have 25,746,000 bushels, about 4 percent less than last year and about equal to average. The Bartlett crop in this area, at 19,333,000 bushels, is expected to be 4 percent less than last year and about equal to average. California Bartletts are expected to be above last year and above average.

Grapes—All types of grapes in California have made good development to date. The crops of raisin and table grapes probably will be smaller than the large crops last year.

Washington grape prospects are uncertain, but the crop will be far short of last season.

New York grape prospects vary widely, with spring frosts having caused damage of varying degree.

Sweet cherries—The sweet cherry crop is forecast at 79,540 tons, 30 percent below last year and 17 percent below average. Each of the Western states is below last year and below average except California. The total indicated for the Great Lakes area is below last year but above average.

Sour cherries—Total sour cherry production in the six Western states is expected to be 11,280 tons, exceeding last year by 4 percent and the 10-year average by 3 percent. Prospects

Crop	10-year ave. 1945-54	1955	1956 Indicated
	(thousands of bushels)		
Peaches	66,989	51,827	61,843
Pears	30,230	29,622	29,327
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Sweet cherries	95,686	113,090	79,540
Sour cherries	10,942	10,820	11,280
Apricots	215,350	281,400	196,700

in all Western states except Colorado and Utah are less favorable than last year.

Current indications in New York are for a sour cherry crop much smaller than last year. Freezes in Pennsylvania brought prospects below those of last year. In Ohio, a crop somewhat above last year is expected. Michigan sour cherries bloomed later than usual and thus escaped frost damage in May, for the most part. A good crop is in prospect. In Wisconsin the cherry bloom was later than usual and a crop somewhat below last year but above the average is anticipated.

Apricots—The apricot crop for 1956 is forecast at 196,700 tons, about 30 percent below last year and 9 percent below average.

Vegetables for Processing

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Ohio delayed plantings and also damaged earlier planted fields.

As of June 1, probably the most serious delay to processing crops was in New York State; planting of green peas was far behind schedule and field work for other crops, such as snap beans, sweet corn and tomatoes, has been delayed by the wet, cold spring. Unseasonable late frosts in some other states in the Middle Atlantic region damaged tomatoes and snap beans and necessitated replanting some of the early fields. In some areas of this region and in the Midwest, a shortage of tomato plants has developed and replacements are late.

Prospective Planted Acreage of Vegetables for Processing, June 1, with Comparisons

Crop	10-year ave. 1945-54	1955	1956 Prospective
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)
Beans, green lima	99,120	105,070	111,250
Beans, snap	130,540	146,010	152,490
Beets for canning	17,090	18,590	20,720
Cabbage for kraut (contract)	9,940	7,080	9,820
Corn, sweet	496,100	496,900	469,980
Cucumbers for pickles	144,140	134,220	129,070
Peas, green	459,340	470,400	504,100
Spinach (winter and spring)	29,510	25,110	25,070
Tomatoes	412,840	322,720	355,550
U. S. Total	1,798,620	1,636,700	1,778,050

Spinach for Processing

The 1956 production of late spring spinach for processing is estimated at 31,300 tons, 2 percent below last year and 24 percent under average, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA.

For the group of six late spring crop states, the preliminary estimate of 1956 harvested acreage is 10,370 acres. This compares with 10,810 acres harvested in 1955 and the average of 12,100 acres.

Harvest of the Washington crop was nearing completion on June 1. In New York, where the season is late because of cold wet weather, harvest is expected to continue into July.

Because of increased production of winter and early spring spinach in California and Texas (see INFORMATION LETTER of March 17, page 161), total 1956 production for processing reported to date is 12 percent above last year and 32 percent above average.

State and Seasonal Group	10-year ave. 1945–54	1955	1956 Preliminary
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Winter	9,080	5,200	10,000
Early spring	41,280	56,800	64,100
Late spring:			
Virginia	1,470	3,100	2,600
Maryland	1,520	1,100	1,200
New York	[a]9,670	10,700	8,400
Arkansas	7,370	5,600	7,300
Oklahoma	8,350	9,500	9,600
Washington	[a]1,200	1,800	2,200
Late spring, total	[b]41,280	31,800	31,300
Winter and spring	[b]79,940	93,800	105,400
Fall	27,180	22,640	Nov. 10

[a] Six-year ave., 1949–54. [b] Includes short-time averages for N. Y. and Wash.

Grades for Spinach

The Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA has revised U. S. standards for spinach for processing. The revised standards will apply to fresh spinach for freezing as well as canning.

The standards as revised are as proposed in April. Principal changes include deletion of the U. S. No. 3 grade, slight changes in the provisions for foreign material, and more restrictive tolerances for mildew in both U. S. No. 1 and U. S. No. 2 grades. In addition, some new definitions for damage by grade factors have been added and others have been reworded in the interest of clarity.

The revised standards were published in the *Federal Register* of June 9 and will be effective July 10.

Grades for Canned Peaches

The Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA has extended until December 31 the time for submission of views and comments concerning the proposals to revise U. S. standards for grades of canned clingstone and canned freestone peaches (see INFORMATION LETTER of May 5, page 193).

Grades for Southern Peas

The Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA has issued U. S. standards for southern peas. The standards apply to southern peas marketed in the fresh stage for shelling and consumption as fresh peas.

The standards were published in the *Federal Register* of June 12 and will be effective 30 days later.

1956 Canners Directory

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lists of the officers, Directors, committees, and staff of the N.C.A.; listings of the officers and business addresses of the state, regional and commodity canners associations; and listings of the memberships of the National Food Brokers Association and the Canning Machinery and Supplies Association.

The 1956 *Canners Directory* lists 2,203 firms and 2,959 plants in the United States and Territories. The following table summarizes the number of firms and the number of plants listed in each of the past four editions:

Edition	Firms	Plants
	(number)	(number)
1953	2,254	2,948
1954	2,401	3,167
1955	2,321	3,100
1956	2,203	2,959

Work on the compilation and preparation of the 1956 *Canners Directory* has been continuous in the Information Division since January when first data forms were sent out.

Complimentary copies are being sent to the state, regional and commodity association secretaries and to certain of the personnel of the can companies who had given assistance in compilation of the data. Special orders for members of the C.M.&S.A. also were filled in the first mailings.

The *Canners Directory* is widely used as a reference work by libraries, federal and state agencies, and by publishers of other types of business directories. Its principal users are canned foods brokers and buyers.

N.C.A. Members May Obtain Prints of 'The Three Squares'

Prints of "The Three Squares," new 13½-minute color motion picture, produced by N.C.A. in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, are available to members, state, regional and commodity canners associations, and others in canning and allied fields, at a special cost figure of $55 per print.

USDA is making the prints and this special rate is possible because of the fact that N.C.A. is a co-sponsor of the film. Checks or money orders should be made payable to the National Canners Association.

Anyone desiring permanent ownership of a print, at this rate, should so advise the N.C.A. not later than July 1, at which time the order for total prints will be placed with USDA. The USDA, under its agreement with N.C.A., will distribute prints to its libraries and regional offices throughout the country.

Survey of Buyers' Opinion

Canned foods' share of the U. S. food dollar between now and 1960 is expected to be as big or even bigger than today, Donald W. White told the annual conference of Red & White Corporation in Chicago recently. Mr. White's statement was based on a study conducted for the N.C.A.

To back up their belief, a majority of the wholesalers covered in the survey (54 percent) expected to put extra promotion against their private brands of canned foods and about one-fifth of them (19 percent) planned extra promotion for packers' labels. "These figures are significant of a reawakening to the importance of canned foods that has been going on in the food industry," said Mr. White. "This reawakening is expressed in greater attention to the relative earning power or net profit potential of individual retail items and lines as well as departments in the allocation of retail promotion budgets and the allocation of shelf and display selling space."

A press release giving highlights of Mr. White's talk was mailed to 86 grocery and trade publications as part of the N.C.A.'s continuing Consumer and Trade Relations Program.

J. M. Shriver Honored

James M. Shriver, president of The B. F. Shriver Co. of Westminster, Md., was awarded a "Certificate of Merit in Agriculture" by the University of Maryland at its annual commencement exercises June 9.

Mr. Shriver for many years has served on N.C.A. committees, is a past president of the Tri-State Packers Association, and is currently vice president of the Pennsylvania Canners Association.

Canned Pork for USDA

USDA has announced awards for supplying 475,200 pounds of canned pork luncheon meat for export to West Germany for feeding refugees from behind the Iron Curtain.

Awards were made to three of eight bidders who offered a total of 1,782,000 pounds. The luncheon meat will be packed in 6-pound containers and the range of prices paid was 38.07 to 42.40 cents per pound, f.a.s. Philadelphia.

The purchase is being made with funds furnished by the International Cooperation Administration.

N.C.A. on Industrial Wastes

Walter A. Mercer of the N.C.A. Western Research Laboratory took part recently in the seventh Pacific Northwest Industrial Waste Conference. He presented two papers entitled, "Aeration-Digestion-Sedimentation of Canning Waste Waters" and "Chemical Oxygen Demand as a Test of Strength of Cannery Waste Waters."

The conference was held at the State College of Washington and was designed to share research, ideas, and methods concerned in the conservation and protection of water supplies, control of atmospheric pollution, and utilization of wastes from industry.

Two sessions of the conference were devoted to discussions on utilization and disposal of food processing wastes. Methods of utilizing solid cannery wastes for animal feed and for the production of alcohol were discussed. Treatment procedures for liquid cannery wastes were considered with regard to reducing their strength to facilitate disposal and prevent stream pollution.

1956 Tariff Negotiations on Canned Fruits and Vegetables

Following are the canned fruit and vegetable products on which the United States has agreed to reduce tariff rates, as the result of negotiations with other countries which are also participants in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (see INFORMATION LETTER of June 9, page 231):

Tariff Par.	Schedule A commodity description	Rate of Duty: Jan. 1, 1955	Geneva 1956 Agreement: 1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage	Initial negotiating country
734	Prepared or preserved apples, except dried, desiccated or evaporated	1.25¢ per lb.	1.18¢ per lb.	1.12¢ per lb.	1.07¢ per lb.	Benelux
951	Orange marmalade	16%	15%	14%	13½%	U. K.
	Jellies, jams, marmalades and fruit butter of currant and other berry	10%	9½%	9%	8½%	Canada
	"Other" jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters, n.e.s.	20%	19%	18%	17%	U. K.
752	Guavas; bananas (except dried, desiccated or evaporated); plantains; papayas; cashew apples (anacardium occidentale); mamey colorado (calocarpum mammosum); sweetsops (annona squamosa); soursops (annona muricata); and sapodillas (sapota achras) in brine, pickled, dried, desiccated, evaporated, or otherwise prepared or preserved, n.s.p.f.	17½%	16½%	15½%	15%	Dominican Republic
	Other fruit pastes and fruit pulps, except apricot and orange pastes and pulps	17½%	16½%	15½%	15%	Benelux Dom. R.
772	Tomatoes, canned or otherwise prepared or preserved	25%	23½%	22½%	21%	Italy
	Product of Cuba	20%	20%			Cuba
	Tomato paste and tomato sauce	25%	23½%	22½%	21%	Italy
	Product of Cuba	20%	20%			Cuba
775	Sauces, n.e.s., including fruit sauces	17½%	16½%	15½%	15%	U. K.
	Cucumber pickles, packed in salt or in brine, or pickled	17½%	16½%	15½%	15%	Italy
	Onions packed in brine or pickled	12½%	11½%	11%	10½%	Benelux
	"Other" vegetables, pickled, or packed in salt or in brine	17½%	16½%	15½%	15%	Italy
	Pastes, balls, puddings, hash and similar mixtures of vegetables, meats or fish, n.s.p.f.	25%	23½%	22½%	21%	Italy

The Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955 (P. L. 86, 84th Congress) authorizes the President to reduce tariffs by 15 percent of the rates in effect January 1, 1955, but by no more than 5 percent a year. The State Department has announced that the reductions are to be put into effect by stages pursuant to the law, the first stage to be put into effect by June 30, 1956. The U. S. will admit all imports of these products, from all countries, at these tariff rates.

Radiation Preservation

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effect on industrial activities in these fields.

"When completed, the Radiation Center is expected to be the first atomic plant in the world devoted to maximizing the utilization of the gamma irradiation accompanying nuclear reactions. Heretofore, such radiation has been looked upon as an undesirable by-product of reactor operation. Present plans also contemplate the separate installation of a large capacity linear accelerator for the production of high energy electrons.

"Both the special reactor, producing gamma rays and other radiations, and the linear accelerator, producing high energy electrons, will be utilized for the radiation of foods and other materials. Studies to be conducted at the Center will include comparisons of the two radiation sources to determine their relative advantages in the radiation of various types of foods and other materials for both military and civilian purposes.

"Research conducted thus far has indicated the possibility of utilizing nuclear emanations, such as gamma rays and electrons, instead of heat, to kill or inactivate micro-organisms which are responsible for food spoilage. The ultimate military and civilian advantages of the process include a reduction in refrigeration requirements, reduced food losses, control of certain food-borne diseases, and wider availability of fresh foods under field conditions.

"Tests have demonstrated that the storage life of many perishable foods may be extended up to three months and longer without refrigeration. Many foods are not noticeably affected by radiation. In some cases, however, the color, odor, or flavor of some types of foods are adversely affected. Progress is being made in overcoming these effects.

"Research thus far conducted under the direction of the Army Medical Service indicates that radiation preservation does not detract from the wholesomeness or nutritional value of food items and does not make the food radioactive.

"The Quartermaster Research and Development Command, Natick, Mass., has invited proposals from industry for construction of the accelerator. The site for the plant and target date for construction are still under joint study by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Army."

Meeting of Competition

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Federal Trade Commission which had found that even if meeting competition in good faith would be a complete defense, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana had not acted in good faith in lowering its prices to four customers in a particular market. The Appellate Court ruled that Standard Oil had demonstrated its good faith in meeting lower competitive prices. Nevertheless, this decision caused one of the Federal Trade Commission members to reverse his position and to create a majority in favor of the Patman bill, H. R. 11. The Department of Justice and other government agencies continued to oppose the bill. Mr. Patman obtained the necessary signatures to take H. R. 11 out of Committee, and the Committee then reported its own version of the same bill, H. R. 1840. On Monday, June 11, this bill overwhelmingly passed the House.

On the Senate side, a companion bill, S. 11, has been resting in the Senate Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee which in this session of Congress has been preoccupied with antimerger bills, control of bank mergers, and the problems of automobile dealers. Following passage of H. R. 1840 by an overwhelming House vote, proponents of that measure are reported to be urging the subcommittee to get S. 11 promptly reported by the full Committee to the Senate. Inasmuch as S. 11 is co-sponsored by 30 Senators, many believe that it would readily command a majority in the Senate. The question would then be whether the President in an election year would follow the Department of Justice or the majority of the Federal Trade Commission and veto or approve a measure overwhelmingly passed by Congress for the stated purpose of assisting small business.

It is agreed by almost everyone that the proposed amendment is ambiguous. In terms, it provides that meeting competition in good faith shall be a defense "unless the effect of the discrimination may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce." Technically, this would mean that a seller may meet competition in good faith where his different prices would merely tend "to injure, destroy, or prevent competition" among his customers, or among those who purchase from his customers, or with his competitors; but if the effect of the price discrimination is broader and might "substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce," the defense will not exist.

The ambiguity lies in determining when the probable effect of a price discrimination, in words of the House Committee Report, will be "merely injury to an individual market buyer" and when it will be sufficient to constitute likely injury to competition as a whole. The two ideas are not mutually exclusive. The House Committee observed that

> "In appropriate cases, however, proof of injury only to an individual competitor would not preclude a finding that the effect of such injury may also be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly." (see INFORMATION LETTER of June 2, page 224).

The debates last Monday did not wholly clarify the purposes of the bill. Congressman Celler, the Chairman of the House Committee, attempted to set forth the views of each side. He ended up by saying that he himself had given

> "serious consideration to the matter and as I indicated before, this bill has many hidden meanings; it presents many problems. I may be wrong, though I doubt it, but it is very much like an iceberg. You can see one-fourth of the iceberg, but possibly three-fourths of that iceberg is submerged and hidden. There are many things in this bill which may take many Supreme Court decisions to clarify, for example the distinction between the injury clauses of section 2(a) which are crucial in determining whether the good faith defense is applicable."

In the House debate, some of its proponents offered their belief that the bill would have no effect upon competitive freight equalizations; but whether this view will be followed by the Federal Trade Commission and the courts cannot presently be forecast.

Others asserted that the change in the law made by the Rogers bill, if enacted, will require that any price reduction to meet competition that is given to one customer in one market will have to be extended to all customers in that market; while others insist that whether a seller may reduce his price to meet competition will turn upon the particular circumstances of the seller, the buyer or buyers to whom he grants the lower price, and all of the surrounding facts in the particular market. Extensive economic and legal debate has taken place over the years and in the hearings about this entire subject.

In view of the inherent ambiguities in this proposed legislation, it is extremely difficult to determine what effect it may ultimately have upon the canning industry. Only after it has been fully interpreted by the courts will it be possible to measure its practical effect upon the selling and buying activities of canners.

Clarence R. Barnhart

Clarence R. Barnhart, 70, chairman of the board of The Winorr Canning Co., Circleville, Ohio, died June 12 following a heart attack.

Mr. Barnhart served as secretary-treasurer of the Pressing and Orr Company from 1910 to 1912. When the company was reorganized in 1912 under the name of The Winorr Canning Company, he became secretary-treasurer and served in that capacity until he became president and general manager in 1942 after the death of Howard A. Orr. Mr. Barnhart served as president of the company until January of 1955 when he was elected chairman of the board of directors, and Howard M. Orr was elected president and general manager.

Mr. Barnhart served on the N.C.A. Board of Directors, 1946-49. He served on a number of industry committees and his services were especially noteworthy to Ohio canners during World War II.

Mr. Barnhart is survived by his wife, a daughter, and four sons. One of these is Emmett Barnhart, who serves as secretary-treasurer of The Winorr Canning Co.

Status of Legislation

Alaskan fisheries—H. R. 8405, to transfer supervision of Alaskan fish and game from the Interior Department to the Territorial Government, is pending before the House Interior Committee. No action scheduled.

Anti-merger legislation—A bill, H. R. 9424, which would require prenotification of certain mergers and permit preliminary injunctions to restrain mergers, was passed by the House April 16 and was the subject of public hearings by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly May 23-June 2.

Customs simplification—H. R. 6040, to revise the method by which the value of imported merchandise is determined for customs evaluation, was passed by the House June 22, 1955, and will be the subject of hearings by the Senate Finance Committee beginning June 25.

Farm labor housing—H. R. 9600, to provide for amortization deductions with respect to housing facilities for agricultural workers, is pending before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Farm workers transportation—S. 3391, providing for ICC regulation of interstate transportation of migrant agricultural workers, was passed by the Senate May 1 and was the subject of hearings by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee May 18.

FDA chemical additives—Hearings on bills to regulate the use of chemical additives in food were concluded Feb. 14, but House Committee has not considered subject in executive session.

FDA codification—H. R. 6991, to revise, codify, and enact into law Title 21 of the U. S. Code entitled "Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics," was passed by the House and is pending before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Revision and Codification.

FDA imitation food—H. R. 3692, to prohibit the interstate marketing of any "imitation" of a standardized food product, even though the imitation product is plainly labeled as such, is pending before the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Fisheries education—S. 2379, authorizing federal funds for scientific and vocational fisheries education, was passed by the Senate on May 21 and was the subject of hearings by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee June 6.

Fisheries Policy and Program—The White House on June 4 directed the Secretary of the Interior to create a "Bureau of Fisheries." Legislation designed to strengthen federal fishery activities is pending while detailed study is given to how best to achieve the desired objective through a combination of administrative action and legislation.

Import quotas—H. R. 8954 and other bills to establish an import quota mechanism are pending before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Marketing orders—cranberries—S. 2933 and H. R. 8384, to bring cranberries for canning under the orders provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act, was the subject of public hearings by a House Agriculture Subcommittee June 5. No action is planned by the Senate Agriculture Committee on S. 2933.

Marketing orders—potatoes—H. R. 9484 and S. 3262, to establish a national marketing control including potatoes for canning, were introduced Feb. 22. No action scheduled.

Negotiated procurement—House-passed H. R. 8710 is pending before the Senate Armed Services Committee. No action scheduled.

OTC—H. R. 5550, authorizing U. S. participation in OTC, was reported by House Ways and Means Committee, with amendments, April 18.

Poultry inspection—Bills providing for mandatory inspection of poultry and poultry products by the FDA were the subject of public hearings by a Senate Labor Subcommittee May 10. S. 3983, providing for mandatory inspection of poultry by USDA, will be the subject of hearings by the Senate Agriculture Committee beginning June 18.

Robinson-Patman Act—H. R. 1840, providing for a good faith defense, was passed by the House June 11 (see story, page 235).

Social Security—H. R. 7225, extending benefits under the federal social security program, was passed by the House July 19, 1955, and reported by the Senate Finance Committee, with amendments, June 5.

Statehood—H. R. 2535, to provide statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, was recommitted to the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Trip-leasing—S. 898, to limit the authority of the ICC to regulate the duration of trip leases for carriers of perishable agricultural and fishery products, was passed by the Senate March 28 and was approved by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, with an amendment, June 12.

Wage-hour coverage—Senate Labor Subcommittee held public hearings May 8-18 on all measures to extend coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Subcommittee chairman transferred from the Labor Committee; no further action scheduled.

Waste disposal—The House Ways and Means Committee has taken no action on a number of bills to allow the rapid amortization of waste disposal facilities and treatment works.

Water pollution—S. 890, to amend and extend the Water Pollution Control Act, was passed by the Senate June 17, 1955. H. R. 9540, a new bill, was passed by the House June 13 and sent to conference as a House amendment to S. 890.

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